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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for tion wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Prophecy of the Republican National Convention.

From the Inscription of Rameses II. at Abydos. When they had come before the King, their noses touched the ground, and their feet lay on the ground for joy; the fell down to the ground and with their hands they prayed to the King. Thus they lay prostrate and touching the earth before the King, speaking thus: "We are come before thee, the lord of heaven, lord of the earth, sun, life of the whole world. lord of time, creator of the harvest, dispenser of breath to all men, animator of the gods, pillar of heaven, threshold of the earth, weigher of the balance of the two worlds."

In Wade Park.

They unveiled a statue of MARCUS A HANNA at Cleveland Saturday. The Hon. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT was one of the orators.

Whether or not it is too early or too late to erect a statue of MARK HANNA, now when those conservative principles to whose triumph in 1896 he contributed more than any other man are but a vanishing and discredited memory, there was a gross inconcinnity in the appearance of Mr. TAFT at that unveiling. He is the heir of the man, early and long distrusted by Mr. HANNA, who undid Mr. HANNA'S work; who in the teeth of his most solemn vows let McKINLEY's policies be buried in McKINLEY's grave.

Think of BRUTUS or the lean and hungry Cassius sending his majordomo to CESAR'S funeral!

More Reaction.

Certain passages in Governor HUGHES's veto of the Coney Island five cent fare bill will produce about the same area of palpitation and horror in Lincoln, Neb. and in the Advtum of Wisdom at Washington. For example:

"It is an arbitrary maximum imposed by legisla-

compelled to reduce their fare to five cents merel because the Legislature says so. "Whether a five cent fare is a fair one depends

upon facts and not upon sentiment, desire or prejudice; whether the result be agreeable or disagreeable it inevitably will be reached only after the facts have been ascertained and considered. Justice requires this, and under the Constitution th requirement will be enforced. "The proper way to deal with these matters

to provide for investigation in which the whole subject can be considered, specious claims sifted out and a result fust both to the corporations and to the public arrived at."

Is not this the voice, are not these the sentiments, of an enemy of the people. a parasite of the corporations and the plutocrats? Justice, the Constitution, facts: this

is but echoes from the world of spirits. Pass the law; the facts, the Constitution, justice may go hang. If the unsympathetic and hidebound courts smash the law, attack those last bulwarks of tyranny until they tremble and totter.

Governor HUGHES has put still an other seal upon his fate.

Governor Johnson's Misconception. Governor JOHN A. JOHNSON of Minnesota is quoted as saying that:

"What the Democratic party wants is a winner. It is evident that Governor JOHNSON has not followed closely the history of his party in the last few years. If he had he would know that his political associates do not care a snap about winning. They are proud and happy to have their organization an annex to a successful lecture bureau and newspaper plant.

England and America Fifty Years Hence.

Not long ago Cardinal LOGUE declared at a notable gathering of Catholic clergymen and laymen in the house of Archbishop FARLEY that he already discerned signs of the dissolution which he believed British power would undergo at no very distant day. He pointed out that the difficulty of repressing disaffection in the East Indies was increasing daily and that the self-governing colonies were restive, Australia being today practically independent of the mother country, while New Zealand is indifferent and Canada is enacting laws that show a desire to conduct her own business in her own way. Almost simultaneously, by an odd coincidence, the London Mail, which is an organ of the British imperialists and protectionists, undertook to prove by England's birth rate and death rate that in 1950 she will have sunk to the level of a second rate Power, as her population will then be only about half that of Germany and only about a third of that of the United States. Of course the Mail wants the inference to be drawn that in order to avoid such a fate the United Kingdom must with all possible celerity accomplish the consolidation of the British Empire. Whatever may be tht of the deduction there seems to be but little if any doubt about the

The birth rate in England and Wales has been declining steadily ever since 1876, when it reached the high water mark of 36.4 per 1,000 of the population. On the other hand, the figure for England and Wales last year was only 26.3 births per 1,000; moreover, the fall was the heaviest ever recorded in any single twelvemonth. There is reason then to expect the birthrate to drop with increasing velocity. Heretofore, it is true, some part of the shrinkage of the birth rate has been made good by a decrease in the death rate. but the latter process is one which, for obvious reasons, cannot continue in-definitely. What has to be faced, then, is the prospect of an England which will resemble France in that the population will stand still, or advance only through immigration. Another outcome of the concurrent decline of the birth and death rates will be that the England of 1950 will contain far more aged persons and far fewer young people than it does now. This will mean a falling off in the general health and vigor of the community. It may also be foreseen that the standard of living and consequently of vitality will decline. It is in the alien and most poverty stricken districts of London that the largest families are now to be found: in other words, the physiological law that the inferior stock multiplies and kills the superior is noticeably at work. Then again the exhaustion of the more productive coal fields and the consequent rise in the price of the combustible. which will be close at hand in 1950, may

Although we may fairly conclude from these facts and figures that in 1950 the superiority of the United States to the United Kingdom in respect of wealth and population will be far more marked than it is to-day, it does not necessarily follow that the latter country will by the time named have lost her present exalted place in the scale of international dignity and influence. So long as she retains a navy as strong as the sea forces of any two other Powers she will continue to possess tremendous weight in the councils of the world without reference to other considerations. Portugal was but a tiny State when she created a vast colonial empire in Africa, India, the Far East and Brazil, and the number of Holland's inhabitants was relatively insignificant at a date when her sea power was equal to that of England and France combined. The right deduction, therefore, to be drawn from the analysis of Britain's comparative resources in 1950 is not that she should make haste to consolidate the British Empire, which is essentially nonfusible, but that she should never permit herself to swerve from her existing high standard of naval potentiality.

then have altered all the conditions of

production and manufacture and have

affected seriously the ability of British

workmen to compete with their American

A Mystery of Art and Sport.

We have watched with deep interest the development and evolution of the accomplished young men who, endowed with a talent for drawing, devote their energies to picturing for the sporting pages of our esteemed contemporaries the triumphs and incidents of the athletic world. In the beginning these lively and imaginative artists were conof the heroes of the diamond, the turf, the squared circle or the gridiron more or less faithfully, to the glory of the fortunate individual they celebrated and the gratification of those countless thousands whose absorbing interest in life it is to read the stories of the prowess of these men of might.

Soon the genius of the artists revolted and they ceased to confine themselves to the not narrow bounds of realistic art. Their seething souls demanded utterance of philosophical and moral theories and thoughts. In the beginning this took the form of marginal sketches, humble and unobtrusive. Once introduced into the general composition, these intruders quickly gave evidence of strength and ambition that promised to make them the dominating features of the whole. For a time the original ideals and purposes of the sporting artists prevailed, and their productions retained the general character that was theirs in the beginning. But not for long. The press of the ethical and sociological desire for expression grew constantly, and as truth is irrepressible, the portraits of football captains, fighters, jockeys, pitchers, quoit throwers and other notables of the same general class diminished in size and frequency of appearance, while the allegorical features of the department intrenched themselves more and more firmly and conspicuously.

To-day we turn to the sporting pages of the illustrated press not for portraits, diagrams and maps explanatory of the text but to follow the histories in love and war, in virtue and in crime, of a dog. We find him personating a man accused of crime, a candidate for office, a dishonest banker, a sensational preacher. The story of his adventures is interrupted to allow the publication of the romance of an imaginary prizefighter. following closely the records of many a man of flesh and blood. Or we find the news of the day burlesqued, the policy of the newspaper held up to ridicule, its stateliest and most solemn pronouncements turned to laughter. Vainly we search for a portrait of the left fielder making his sensational catch in the eleventh inning; where it might have been is a "comic"; we look for the distinguished countenance of the latest wizard of the cue, and encounter a po litical cartoon, directed as often as not against the editor's most serious leading article. Of art, morals, theology, philosophy, there is a feast; of sport, only such inconspicuous and non-obtrusive morsele as may be presented without marring the

dignity and balance of the page. By some queer turn of fate the mer who burn with longing to reform and regenerate the world, to reprove and improve the manners of their fellows, to shorten the long road by administering merriment to the travellers, to satirize mankind's weaknesses, seem to have been forced into the unpoetical and sordid world of athletic contention and struggle. Yet they cling to their higher mi

sport from the press or move them over into the religious departments, retaining the "sporting sections" for the nobler uses of admonishing, reproving, correcting and entertaining.

Is There An American Type? The periodical interchange of professors between German and American instead of German and English universities has given rise to the assertion by some skilled German observers that what is termed the American accent is tending to disappear, and that as a matter of fact there is no distinct American type, as distinguished from that which characterizes any other English speaking

As for the differences of "accent" beween the inhabitants of New England, for example, and those of the Southern or trans-Mississippi States on the other, it is natural that these should be undergoing a process of effacement owing to the vastly increased freedom of intercourse due to railways, telegraphs and telephones. About the fact there can be no doubt in the mind of those who can recall the state of things which existed before 1850. The same approximation to unity in respect of pronunciation, and even of vocabulary, has been the subject of remark in Britain during the same fifty or sixty years. But while sectional divergences in idiom and "accent" have unquestionably been diminished, it does not follow that an American national type, differentiated from the English, the Australian or even the Canadian, has not become more and more strongly marked.

In the consideration of this question it s important to avoid the confusion of nation with race which is so often met with. In common parlance race is a vague word, for we use it, first, to distinguish men from other animals, speaking as we do of the human race; next to differentiate various branches of the human family, speaking, for example, of the Aryan, Semitic and other races; then we employ it for subdividing Aryans into Teutonic, Celtic and Slavic races; and again for subdividing Teutonic races into English, German, Dutch and Norse. Race, in other words, may mean half a dozen kinds of division, so that we cannot identify it with nationality. Another Jew can no more change his race than an Ethiopian can his skin, he can assume English, French or American nationality with very little trouble. "Saxon or Norman or Dane are we," sang TENNYson of the existing Britons, but racially Americans are far more heterogeneous.

Nationality then is something more

and something less than race. It is complex, it is mutable, and compared with race it is modern. As Professor Pol-LARD of University College, London, has pointed out, English national character did not exist when the Teutonic invaders of Britain left the shores of Germany. The tribes which migrated were no more distinct from those that stayed behind. than were the Pilgrim Fathers, who settled New England, from the Puritans of the Long Parliament. In both cases the different national character is due to a different environment and the interaction thereof upon heredity. In a word, nationality is the effect rather than the of history, though in its turn it affects the course of history. It is not a thing to be assumed without discussion or proof, like a definition in geometry; it is a mass of acquired characteristics. each of which has its definite and more or less ascertainable causes. One of these causes is the home which wanderers, weary of wandering, make for themselves. They settle on the soil and the soil grips them. Their abode becomes fixed and so does their horizon.. The stranger within their gates becomes a neighbor; the onds with distant kinsmen are relaxed. Ferritorial proximity replaces that of blood as the basis of human society. The genius loci casts its spell over the immigrant; it includes the effects of climate and the results of previous occupation. The Goth who conquers Italy becomes an Italian; the Goth who conquers Spain becomes a Spaniard. The Frank who settles in France becomes a Frenchman. while he who remains at home continues German. Subtler still is the influence of climate and geographical conditions. It used to be said more frequently than it is now that the Yankee was developing the same features, the high cheek bones, the prominent nose, the straight, lank hair and even somewhat of the color of the American Indians whom he displaced. However this may be, there is no doubt about the intellectual and moral differentiation of the average American from

the average Englishman. We arrive then at the conclusion that at the beginning of the twentieth century, just as the national unification of the United States is far advanced, so also has the intellectual and moral, if not also the physical differentiation of Americans from Britons been emphasized. We may therefore with more and more correctness speak of an American type.

The Thumbscrews.

With a special committee of a Repubican Congress investigating the currency problem and the Ways and Means Committee of a Republican House studying the tariff schedules during the Presidential campaign, it seems unlikely that the Republican campaign fund will be

small or hard to gather. Besides, there is the Practical Man, who knows when to shoo and how to

milk the corporations. So life will continue to be full merry in the fair forest of Sherwood; and the sheriff and the proud merchant will yell most amusingly as they are tortured and pilled.

The authenticity of the published history of the war between the Wild West and Corsica is sufficiently corroborated by the official denial from Washington.

With all respect we submit to our friends in the United States Senate that Indiana's Grand Young Man is not a bear to be baited or a butt to be shot at. Whatever others may think, he knows his towering intellect and what envy it stirs among the base Be good to BEVERIDGE; there may never be an Infant Phenomenon like him.

and from the appearance and general EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY IN ENG- ST. BOTOLPH'S TOWER STRUCK.

I that in time they will drive the details of

LONDON, May 16 .- None of the efforts in paternalism by the semi-socialistic Goverament now in power in this country have been more mixed in their effects than the operation of the workmen's compensation act which came in force in July of last year. The law of the land is that every employee, including domestic servants, who sustains an injury from whatever cause, even if self-inflicted, is entitled to compensation while disabled at the rate of one-half of their regular wages, the maximum allowance being \$5 per week. In cases of fatal accident, any dependents of the victim are entitled to receive the lump sum of three years wages.

Most English politicians, even of the Radical party, profess to be opposed to class legislation. In this bill they deliberately lifted the burden of the ordinary physical hazards of life from one class in the community and imposed it upon another class. The victimized class submitted to the limposition on the whole with remarkable patience. The insurance companies came forward promptly and agreed to assume the new liability at a price so nominal that what was in effect a new tax seemed merely an annual annoyance instead of a financial drain. They agreed to pay all claims arising under the act for a premium of 62 or 75 cents per year for each female domestic servant employed, the rate for men being about double The insurance companies to-day are

sorry they spoke. They say that less than year's experience has shown them that the premium rate, which was fixed by sharp competition, is altogether inadequate. The manager of one of the largest companies doing business in this line informs the writer that he has paid already fifteen claims for fatal accidents and has received claims for more than 6,000 minor accidents in the case of domestic servants alone. The law adds to a servant's wages in estimating compensation the value of board and lodging, usually fixed at \$2.50 a week, so that the indemnity in case of disablement amounts to a considerable sum.

What the insurance companies chiefly object to are those features of the law which invite and encourage fraud and the uncertainty involved in cases of permanent disablement. Malingering is a rapidly growbar to such identification is that while a ling evil. The law as it stands compels the employer to pay compensation in this case which recently occurred: A boy employed in a machine shop was angered beeause his foreman would not allow him an afternoon off to go to a football match. He deliberately allowed a steam hammer to fall on one of his fingers. He was sorry. among other reasons because he didn't go to the football match, but his employer had to pay him for his self-inflicted injury.

The injustice of the act was well illustrated in a case in court last week. A householder employed a man to clean his windows once a fortnight. On one of his visits the window cleaner, entirely through his own fault, fell into an area and was ! killed. A dependent brother claimed compensation and the court ordered the house holder to pay \$965.

One of the early effects of the act wa to lead employers in general lines of business to curtail their staffs to a considerable extent. They discriminated against the older members, for some of the insurance companies demand a higher premium for old or infirm men. The law was responsible for some severe hardships in this direction. It was not an uncommon sight in the streets of London to see old men in silk hats and shabby frock coats-discharged clerks selling newspapers or matches. This circumstance led Sir John Brunner, who is the employer of thousands of men, to investigate the liability to accident as related to the ages of the victims. His calculations cover a period of fifteen years among the men in his works. The percentage of accidents per annum among men aged 18 to 25 years was 8.5; among those between 25 and 30 years, 6.8; 30 to 35 years, 4.2; 35 to 40, 3.6; 40 to 45, 2.8; 45 to 50, 3.7; 50 to 55, 2.4; above 55, 2.4. Discrimination against old employees is thus shown to be unjustified.

The insurance companies point out that future claims under the act will undoubtedly increase in large proportion. Experience of earlier legislation of similar semi-socialistic tendency has never failed to show this. The beneficiary class is not yet fully aware of all the advantages it is possible for them to gain under the new law, and the temptation to fraud will also prove increasingly attractive. Since the law came into effect the insurance companies have formed an association, the chief object of which is to provide against the acceptance of unlucrative business. They are carefully studying the operation of the new act, but the data thus far are not conclusive enough to enable them to fix permanent rates. Next year they will make a substantia sdvance in premiums. When that happens public opinion will call the Government to account, if perchance the present Government still exists, and the popular revulsion against Socialism will become stronger than ever. H. R. C.

Who's Who in the Stewart Case.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some days are I saw an intimation that the Colonel Stewa m the President has extled to Arizona is the same Colonel Stewart who, as a member of a mil tary board, voted against awarding a m Spaniard in the back. I believe the interests of public morality would be served if the public knew the facts. Cannot this be done and light be thrown n an affair at present very much obe

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The members of our Legislature don't appear to be very bus just at present, and if they would pass a law com just at present, and if they would pass a law compelling all poisons to be put up in three corners bottles they would be doing the State a good ser vice and save several lives each rear. New York, May 24. CARLTON S. GILSON.

Zuni Indian Rain Song. The circling swallows twittered all the morn; At noon the bluebirds called amid the corn; At eve the frogs with pipings filled the plain; At dusk the bats, in flying, spoke of rain.

The sun went down behind a misty well.

Besten Church. From the London Standard. Consternation was caused in Bosto early in the afternoon, the historic " as the tower of the parish church is called, was struck by lightning. It was market day, and the town was full of country people, many of whom actually witnessed the damage done to St. Botolph's fabric. At 1 o'clock a vivid streak of forked lightning shot across the heavens, followed within a few minutes by a second flash. A deafening crash of thunder succeeded each electric discharge. It was the first flash that struck the famous ower, the glory of which is the graces octagenal lantern which crowns it, in

the olden days was hung a beacon light for

the guidance of mariners coming in from the sea. The lantern is surmounted by eight tall

pinnacles, supporting gilded weather a height of 300 feet from the ground. It was one of these points that the lightning caught and destroyed. The stone work was cut through as cleanly as though with a giant knife, and down toppled the mass of masonry who chanced to be looking that way. Part of he dislodged stone work fell into the church yard immediately below, where the larger portion of it buried itself deep in the ground between the public footpath and the river wall. A large piece of stone struck the stout iron rails on the church side of the pathway, bending them about like lath, and then inding toward the great west do smaller fragments were everywhere scattered about, but a good portion of the pinnacle fel nward, driving two large holes and a smaller

about, but a good portion of the pinnacle fell inward, driving two large holes and a smaller one through the bell chamber roof and smashing the heavy roof timbers to splinters. One of the beams was forced out and toppied down on the bells. The latter were themselves undamaged, but the mechanism of the chimes was thrown out of gear, and will have to be readjusted. People who had not seen the tower struck had their attention drawn to it by hearing a big bell toll. This, no doubt, was caused by the falling timbers. Curiously enough, the weather vane on the pinnacle thrown down was left lodged on the lantern top, which it caught in the descent. The pivot of the vane came down with the stone. People ascending the tower twenty minutes later were assailed by an overpowering sulphurous smell on the winding staircase leading to the belfry.

The tower was last strick by lightning eight years ago, when a lower pinnacle, weighing upward of a ton, was thrown down and crashed through the nave roof. This was on Sunday night, August 5, 1900, and the experience was a most alarming one. It was at the close of the accident the congregation were standing while the organist played the Dead March-in memory of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The mass of fallen stone shattered the steps of the font and caused a panic. On July 8, 1363, the northwest pinnacle of the lantern was struck, and with the weather, vane and rod fell on the pathway, within yard or two of the spot where the larger piece alighted to-day.

Complaints of the Telephone Service. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I join the "Do or" heart and soul in his lamentations over the mooying telephone service. The only criticism would make on his summing up of the situation is that he doesn't half cover the subject, but there who could when the evils of the telephone are be oming so many?

Not only do we answer several successive calls find indignant parties calling for some one else, bu frequently we find that business people have called when it actually hadn't been in use for at least a "the telephone has been discontinued information was imparted to me whe calling my own office on one occasion, and before I could get the office I was obliged to call for a tele phone official who chanced to be a friend of mina. There is another imposition that I deem little short of outrageous. My contract is for 1,800 calls a year. Now if I go down stairs to the public booths

I can take my place with the chance customers get my number, transact my business all for a nickel, but being a regular customer and therefore using 1,800 calls per year instead of one or two, a the patrons of a public booth use, I pay six an a half cents per call as against their five cents. There certainly must be a combination of down-right cast iron American brass and gail on the ne side and ignorant, lazy, indolent cupidity of the other that allows the continuance of such arrangement. If we subscribers had the ambition of a good sized gnat we should go without a tele phone before submitting to outrages like these but if one makes a "holler" the average New Yorker knowledge of this spirit that prompts the com

pany to make hay while this spirit lasts. Just for a joke won't some one of your readers of the six and a half cents per call to them and then just listen while the individual at the other end aughs at him and sweetly remarks, "Well, what are

"Doctor" wishes to know about being charged for blunders of stupid operators just let him keep a record of his calls for a few months, and when he finds, as we did, anywhere from twenty forty and fifty extra calls per month, just asi im to call up the telephone company about it The amount of sarcasm that will be handed to him ise in teaching those grafting pirates that the are dealing with live ones and not a chest of idiot New York, May 28.

Anticanine

says that "the keeping of dogs and other so called pets is by reason of their fith and their attendan parasites a menace to life, health and comfort, and

Anything that endangers life, health or comforts inhibited by law—it is a public nulsance (Penal

should be inhibited by law."

the noise they make, and perhaps do vastly greate narm in this way than in any other way, and respect they are perhaps a greater nuisance in suburban places and about summer resorts than uch further in the country.

It is the duty of boards of health to remove "al nuisances and conditions detrimental to life or health." (Public Health Law, Section 25.) All logs allowed to run losse or kept where the not they make may disturb or annoy people in the neighborhood should be summarily disposed of. NEW YORK, May 28.

Rabies in England.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The statistics pertaining to hydrophobia in England and Wales are exceedingly significant. From 1848 to 1885 no less than 930 persons—an average of about twenty five a year—perished from this disease. In 1874 the number of deaths rose to sixty-one, and in 1877 the deaths from rables were seventy-nine—the highest number on record for any one year. The Registrar-General declared that the amount of apprehension as regards the disease was quite disproportionate to the risk of its occurrence, and that the chances of death from homicide or murder were many times as great as the risk of death from

However comforting such assurances might be it was felt that an effort might be made for pre-venting the disease by preventing dogs from biting other animals or human beings. In 1897 there were six deaths from hydrophobia in England and Wales in 1898 there were but two, and for the last eight years, or from January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1898, but two persons died from this disease. The disease would seem to have been absolutely "stamped out" of England by the most simplemethod of prevention imaginable. ALBERT LEPPINGWELL

AUBORA, N. Y., May 28.

Steam Baths for Dog Bites. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I have been bitten by dogs at least seven times—twice very seriously. I have not nor have I ever had the slightest fear of rables. Having been bitten so many times I have naturally taken a deep interest in every case I have ever heard or read about. I read some years ago of a case—I think it was in Dublin, Ireland—in which a man was attacked

with all the symptoms of the disease and was put in a steam bath. It was asserted that he re-ceived immediate relief. The theory, as I remember it, was that as a dog does not sweat except slightly through some glands or something in the feet, that on a person becoming inoculated with the views the pores of the body become scaled, thus preventing, to a certain extent, the throwing off of the poison through perspiration.

Whether there is ever so little sense or reason in this wouldn't it be worth while trying where

Why not a hydro cure for hydrophobia! MOUNT VERNON, MAY 23. New Tragedy.

re is a life at stake?

"Knicker-Can't you keep a cook!"
Dookee-No, the kitchen ten's big em

STATION SIGNS.

m Said to He Needed on the

Elevated Reads. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In interest of the public who travel on the ele-vated trains in this city I beg to call attention to the lack of sufficient signs indicating the streets at which stations are located.

It is quite impossible when riding in forward or rear cars of these trains to observe the signs as they are at present placed, and in order to alight at a desired attain the utmost scrutiny must be employed to avoid being We have learned that no amount of dis

cipline will cause the guards on elevated trains to announce the stations in a distin-

trains to announce the stations in a distinguishable manner, and the case is utterly hopsless in the heated season, when windows are open and passengers are subjected to ordinary traffic noises.

Since the installation of electricity on the elevated lines the stations have been extended to provide for longer trains, but no provision has been made for signs on any part of these extensions. By way of illustration let me point out that the distance from the sign to the northerly end of the platform at the Cortlandt street station of the Sixth avenue line is 110 feet, at the Cortlandt street station of the Ninth avenue line it is see feet, and at the 104th street station of the Ninth avenue ine the distance from the sign to the southerly end of the station is 50 feet. These distances are no exception to the general rule.

These distances are no exception to the general rule.

This is a subject that has long been discussed by many of the patrons of the roads, and as the attending expense is so influitesimal in proportion to the object desired the corporation ought to be willing to adopt the suggested imprevement.

The writer has corresponded with the management about the matter, with the result of being informed that the present arrangement of signs was entirely adequate. Apparently this conclusion was maintained because the long suffering but patient New York public had not complained.

New York, May 23.

R. H. E.

Street Traffic in Washington.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Congres has at last come to the rescue of the travel ling public in Washington and incidentall sat down upon that very tiresome person the Hon. Thetus Wilrette Sims of Tennessee. The local street railway companies have been authorized, in fact required, to connect their lines with the Union Station, and before very long the thousands of tourists from all parts of the country who visit this city will have a cheap means of leaving and approaching the railroad terminus for all lines.

Mr. Sims, animated by no apparent motive

but to make himself conspicuous, had espoused the cause of "universal transfers" on the legislation on the subject until his contention was agreed to. It was not important in connection with the Union Station. It had nothing to do with the travelling public. But he took that moment to boom an ancient quarrel, in which only Washingtonians were interested and not many of them at that, to obstruct a piece of legislation of general and immediate interest by making his scheme a "rider" on the bill. He has been overthrown, should have been, and within a few weeks the street cars leading to all parts of loors so that travellers can choose between we cent ride and subjection to a gang of pirates now posing as cabmen.

The consummation is most welcome. It will not only lead to street car accommodations for the many but it will compel a better and nore reasonable cab service for the judicious

WASHINGTON, May 23.

Praise for an Italian Police Officer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have rea achris Got Poggi," and wish to add my commen dation to what has been said about the ability f Lieutenant Tony Vachris as a detective.

As an Italian American and as a citizen of the State of New York and of the United States, and know the difficulties which beset an officer who tries to run down an Italian thug. The American public should know that the majority of the Ital ians who come to this country are not a criterion of what the Italian really is. As an Italian asso-clating with Italians, and not "brigandi," I say that the educated Latin race is a credit to any countr it unfortunately we have not as many educated men among us as I would like to see

tenant Vachris, no matter how he may have received his information as to the whereabouts of Poggi, deserves all the credit that has been given him, for it was only a question of a few days when this young thug Poggi would have left for parts unknown, and perhaps never have been appre-

not often that a police officer's efforts are recog nized by the press, and it is not often that an Italia gets the credit that he deserves. A. E. Conti. BROOKLYN. May 23.

The Deadly Buttercup.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Passing by an apartment house in The Bronx on one of the few pleasant days we have had lately I overheard two little children talking. Said one, who had a fine bunch of buttercups in her hand, to her friend "You can have half of these if you like." The other mite shrank away. "Throw them away," she called out, "throw them away! My grandma says that if you touch them you'll die!" The first gir! looked at her companion incredulously, gave a half whimper and then threw them into the street. The incident struck me as curious at the time, but thinking that the second child had a method in her warning (that is, she meant to pick up the flowers when the other child's back was turned), I soon forgot all about it. I see that a certain Dr.

to the lowly buttercup. Can this be so? Isn't it likely the learned medic s still in a drowsy state and merely dreaming What will be the next thing taken away from t children? Will the daisy chain be tabooed with Grimm and Hans Andersen pass away? with Grimm and Hans Anderson, figs!

oh, in the name of the prophet, figs!

FANCY FREE.

Chalfant of Philadelphia has suddenly awakened

Reform Hits Rocky Buttes. Beg yer pardon, Mister Marshal, but I'm shoo

I'm goin' up the street right now-you'd best b I want to see 'em run once more, an' watch 'em all Prohibition's comin' westward, an' it will come to

That's why I'm on a farewell tour-I'm goin' fade away. Thar's a Gospel tent a standin' out on the range

An' a meek sky pilot's teachin' all the cowboys how to pray: The ranch's rules won't let you cuss a pony ner s An' thar's automobiles honkin' 'round in Rocky

Things is changed in Arizony, an' my heart it chills But I won't be here to witness it when prohibition

Thar's no saloon here any more-it's jest a nic caffay,
With waiters, an' an orchestry to pass the time away. Around the tables tenderfeet through straws drink I looked once on the awful sight an' knew 'twas

An' when I called fer pizen an' was handed out som I knew agin that it was Fate a givin' me a hunch.

This is the last time. Mister, that I'll be in Rocky When I have shot it up once more I'll go an' shoo They're havin' prayers out on the ranch before they An' scatter temp'rance tracts around an' make you

wish you're dead: We don't yearn fer prohibition ner the autom

No. I'll not head east fer Texas -do you take me fer a fool?
Think I'm lookin' fer excitement like they have ! Thar's but one place I can go to since thar's temp'rance on the range

An' the cowboys all are whoopin' prohibition fer a That's the jumpta' off place, Marshal—I will find Then I'll spur my little bronce an' we'll disappear

and the second s

COLUMBIA BACCALAUREATE.

Baston Preacher Talks of the Defects of

The accelaureate sermon delivered yesterday by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham of the Arlington Street Church of Boston began Columbia University's 154th commencement. The gymnasiu where the sermon was delivered, was crowded with the friends and parents of the graduates long before the hour set for the services. Under the leadership of Charles Lincoln Hall, president of the senior class, as grand marshal, the students

senior class, as grand marshal, the students and faculty marched in academic procession from the Low Library to the gymenasium. On the platform with the faculty was the choir of St. Thomas's Church.

The service was a modification of the Protestant Episcopal evensong and the prayers were read by the Rev. Raymond W. Knox. Dr Frothingham arraigned modern business methods, especially in America. The sermon was in part as follows:

The sermon was in part as follows:

Where too often people fall here in America
is in the matter of the true unfolding and
development of life. The business man, as
a rule, is only a business man, while the lawyer lives with few or no absorbing interests outside his cases, his clients and the courts. Some one has suggested that we need here in our country a new descriptive adjective in regard to life. We have heard about the "Simple Life," and have been told about the Strenuous Life," but what we ought now to appreciate and study is the value of the Rounded Life." The trouble with many f not most of our active men of business is not that they are too interested in commerce and finance but that they have too little interest in anything besides. They have laid aside their books on leaving college until the only book they care to turn to is their check book. They have little interest in any of the arts except the art of making money. They engage with hand and heart and head in what absorbs them too completely.

in what absorbs them too completely.

Rudyard Kipling gave some very good advice to the students of McGill University on just this matter. He was speaking about this modern call of the world away from culture and the arts, and he said: "If more wealth is necessary use your left hand to acquire it, but keep your right hand for your reacher work in life." proper work in life. If you employ both arms in that game you will be in danger of steoping, in danger also of losing your soul. Everywhere to-day there is a tendency to specialize. In our colleges the "humanities" are being thrust aside and utilities are being taken up instead. More and more men are not studying for the sake of learning; they are studying for the sake of earning. Comfort takes the place of culture, and wealth aspires after prizes that were once reserved for wisdom. This failing can only be checked by a greater diligence and ardor for those things which are intellectual and ideal.

After the services in the gymnasium here was an organ recital in St. Paul's Chapel.

GOV. FORT TO BE AN LL. D. Seton Hall College Will Confer Degree While Governor Is at Convention. SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 24. Seton

Hall College will confer the degree of doctor of laws on Gov. John Franklin Fort on the occasion of the annual commencement which will be held on June 17. The degree will be conferred in absentia, as the Governor will then be in Chicago in attendance on the Republican national convention, to

on the Republican national convention, to which he is a delegate at large.

He was to have been present at the commencement and address the graduating class, but as the date fixed by the faculty for commencement was chosen some time in advance of the mention of the Governor as a delegate at large it has been found to be impossible to make a rearrangement of the plans.

The Governor, however, will be the guest of honor at a reception at the college next Saturday morning, when he will make an address. The students, alumni and general public will have seats on the campus, where public will have seats on the campus, where the exercises, as at commencement, will be under the old elms. The Governor will be welcomed by the Right Rev. Dr. John J. O'Connor, Bishop of the diocese of Newark, and the Rev. Dr. James F. Mooney, president of the college, will preside. An address on behalf of the students will be made by Thomas A. Lynn, and then the Governor . Lynn, and then

will speak. Gov. Fort will be the first Governor of the State who has visited the college in twenty-two years, and his visit will be the second from a Governor during the history of the college. Gov. Fort received the degree of bachelor of laws from Albany Law School, where he was graduated in 1872.

BATTLESHIP LAUNCH TO-DAY. The Michigan, of 16,000 Tons Displacement,

to Take the Water at Camden, N. J. WASHINGTON, May 24 .- A party of naval officials and Congressmen will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon in a special car for Philadelphia to attend the launching of the new battleship Michigan at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., on Tuesday mornpany at Camden, N. J., on Ruesday morning. The party will consist of the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Garfield, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, Miss Carol Barnes Newberry, Assistant Attorney-General and Mrs. A. W. Cooley, Senator and Mrs. Burrows, Senator and Mrs. Smith, Chief Constructor Senator and Mrs. Smith, Chief Constructor
W. L. Capps, Resr Admiral W. S. Cowlès,
Representative Denby, Mrs. Loud, Miss
Loud, Miss Sadie Murray, daughter of
Brig.-Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, and Commander A. E. Culver, Naval
Aid to Assistant Secretary Newberry.

The construction of the Michigan was
sutherized in 1995 and her keet in the

The construction of the Michigan was authorized in 1905 and her keel was laid in July, 1906. She has a normal displacement of 16,000 tons. Her armament is unique because of the fact that her main battery consists entirely of 12 inch guns. She has two forward and two after turrets, each having two 12 inch guns. This turret arrangement gives her a broadside of eight 12 inch guns almost as powerful as the vessels of the Delaware type, which will have ten 12 inch guns on each broadside.

side.

She is 450 feet long, 80% feet beam and has a mean draught of 24% feet. Her main armor belt is 8 feet wide, of which 6% feet is below the water line. She will have a complement of 889 officers and

men.
The Michigan will be christened by Miss Carol Barnes Newberry, daughter of Assistant Secretary of the Navy Newberry.

TO END THE FILIBUSTER.

Republicans Propose That Future Votes Be Registered by Pressing a Button. WASHINGTON, May 24.—Effective fill-busters in the House will be impossible hereafter if a suggestion that has just been made is put into effect. It is proposed that future votes in the House shall be registered by some mechanical device, individual members registering their decision on a given measure by pressing a button. Since the House Democrats began their obstructive tactics early in April more than a menth has been consumed in rollcalls. It takes from twenty-five to forty minutes to call the roll in the House. Under the Constitution the ayes and noes may be demanded on every affirmative proposition. In exercising this constitutional prerogative the Democrats have worked overtime. As a result every legislative expedient had to be adopted by the Republicans to expedite business.

Although short cuts were taken wherever possible it was still within the power of the minority to have many rollcalls each day. Therefore the Republicans are talking about putting in a mechanical device of some sort whereby votes may be cast by pressing a buttor. made is put into effect. It is proposed that

some sort whereby votes may be east by pressing a button, thus eliminating the tedious and nerve racking processe of calling off 383 names every time the ayes and noes are demanded.

Taft in Washington Again.

Washington, May 24.—Secretary of Wast Taft returned to Washington this afternoof from Cleveland, where he made a speec last right before the Western Federation of Yale Clubs.